

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD



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LIBRARY SCIENCE IN THE LIBERAL ARTS PATTERN

SISTER MARY ELVIRA, O.S.F.

MARIAN LITERATURE: 1942-1946

BROTHER STANLEY G. MATHEWS, S.M.

LIBRARIAN-CHAPLAIN IN EUROPE

REV. OLIVER L. KAPSNER, O.S.B.

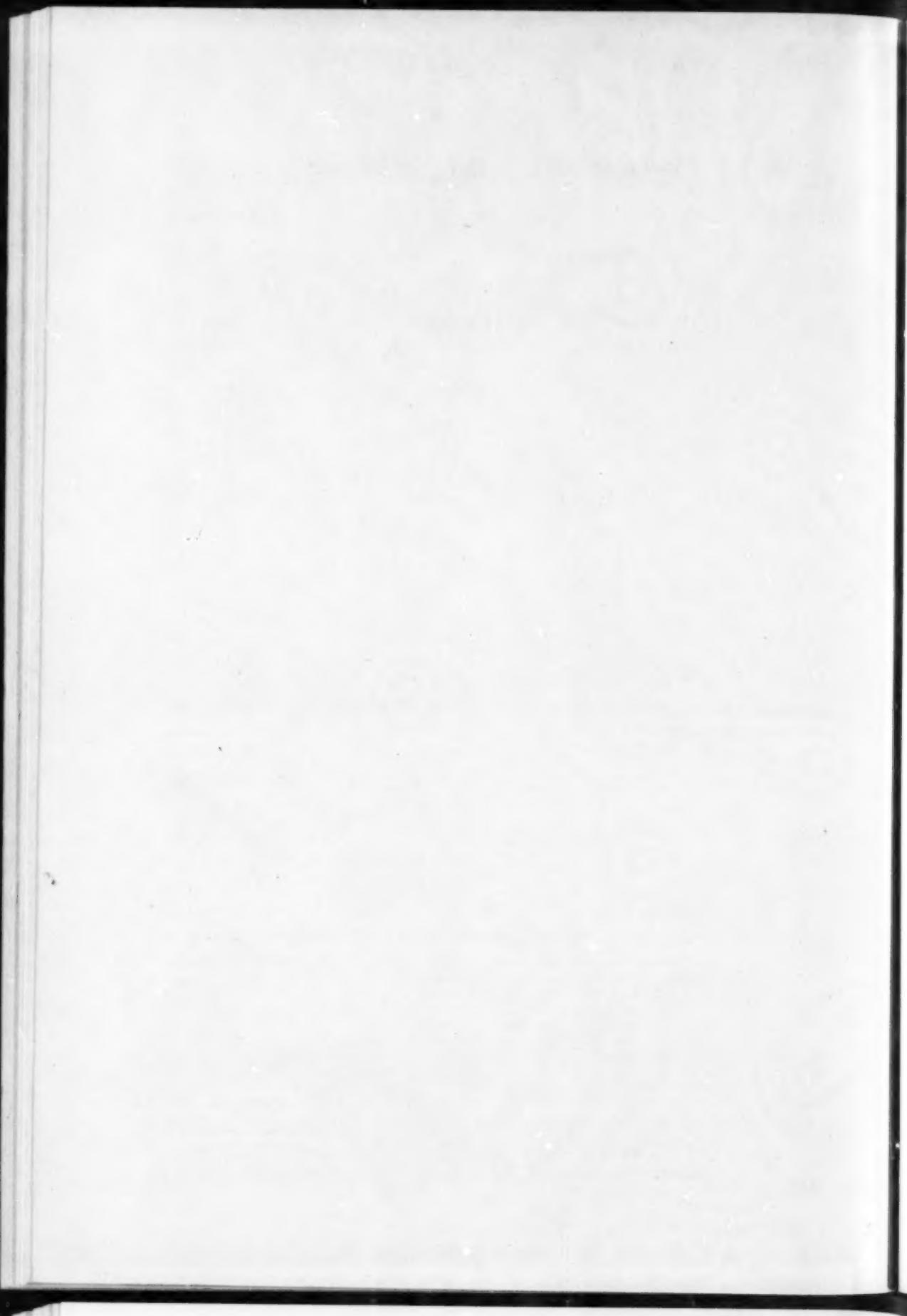
THE DISINHERITED-DISABLED READERS

BROTHER JAMES ALPHEUS, F.S.C.

JOURNALISTS IN THE GALLERY

RICHARD REID

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM



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LIBRARY SCIENCE IN THE LIBERAL ARTS PATTERN

By SISTER MARY ELVIRA, O.S.F.

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What is the contribution, it is sometimes asked, and what is the value of a library science department to a liberal education offered at a liberal arts college? Are the department's functions in keeping with the general aims of a liberal arts college? And are these objectives consonant with the aims of the social sciences of which it is a part?

When we examine a library, two aspects of its contribution to a liberal education present themselves for our consideration: first, the standpoint of service rendered to faculty and students; and second, the standpoint of courses offered by the library department. In this discussion, we are concerned with the contribution of the library department to a liberal education from the viewpoint of courses offered. So, to answer the question, "What is the contribution of a library science department to a liberal education?" we shall use as a specific example the Library Department at the College of Saint Francis. We shall examine the aims of this liberal arts college, the aims of its Division of Social Sciences of which the Library Science Department is a part, and the courses offered by the Library Department. Finally we shall examine the methods by which these courses attain the aims set down for them by the Department, and their conformity or divergence with the particular and general aims of the Division and the college respectively.

What are the aims of the College of Saint Francis? Briefly stated, they are as follows: To train the mind through the art of thinking and the art of expression; to develop the whole person—physical, spiritual, intellectual and moral, individual, domestic and social; to sacramentalize knowledge to

further personal holiness; and to give a broad cultural background, together with fundamental professional theory and technical training, when desired.

The aims of the Division of Social Sciences are: To teach the art of living in society and the nature of improving society, and to carry out the aims of the College within the limits of the Division.

Curriculum

In 1937, the Department of Library Science entered into the teaching ranks, with the other departments of the College, when it offered a survey course in library science covering two hours each semester. Today the Department offers seventeen hours of classroom instruction. This growth is the result of modern library movements; viz., the establishment of central libraries in the grade schools, more active libraries in the high schools, and the organization of many special libraries. All these require trained personnel. In an effort to meet demands, particularly the demands for teacher-librarians, the College of Saint Francis has expanded its library science course offerings to include the following:

Reference	2 hrs.
Book Selection	2 hrs.
Classification and Cataloging I	2 hrs.
Classification and Cataloging II	2 hrs.
Children's Literature	3 hrs.
Adolescent Literature	3 hrs.
Library Administration	1 hr.
History of the Book	2 hrs.

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What is the contribution of these courses, it may be asked, to a liberal education? Library science is both a cultural and a practical discipline. If a liberal course is one in which the emphasis is on the use of the mind rather than on the acquisition of a skill, and the opinion generally held is that the training of the mind is the very essence of a liberal education, then library science courses contribute largely towards a liberal education.

In Book Selection, Adolescent Literature, and Children's Literature, students handle and read many books in the different levels, as indicated by the course titles. In the course of their class work, they analyze and discuss these books and authors, they learn to evaluate and to give critical opinions on book content, and to make comparisons with other books they have read. Historical background of the several types of books is also included. In addition, they learn the various aids or bibliographies and other sources from which book selection can be made, together with principles of book selection. All this helps them to increase their thinking powers, to broaden their outlook on life. It further prepares them to guide the reading of others on the different levels.

A course in the History of the Book traces the development of writing from primitive days to the present time—in its diverse stages, pictures, hieroglyphics, calligraphy, xylography, and finally the invention of typography, and its progress. The course also covers the development of the art of bookmaking in the different forms—ivory, wax and clay tablets, papyrus rolls, parchment folios, illuminated manuscripts, and the printed book, together with a knowledge of the outstanding bookmakers and printers through the centuries down to the modern publishing house. We all agree that books are of primary importance in any educational system. A knowledge, then, of the progress of this important tool should aid in appreciation of books in general and should exert a liberalizing influence.

A Reference course, too, is to a great extent of a liberal nature. For here students again handle many books. They become ac-

quainted with the basic general reference tools, and with the basic reference books of the various special fields of knowledge. They study the content and arrangement of material and develop a method of research, important to them during their college days and in after life.

Library Administration is really an overall view of library science, or a survey, in that it covers the manifold functions of the library with emphasis on the school library. It gives any student a better understanding of what is meant by librarianship.

Perhaps the most technical courses offered are those of Classification and Cataloging. However, here, too, there is a liberalizing element because students must analyze the content of the books assigned and consider the whole field of knowledge before they can properly classify those books and name appropriate subject headings for the card catalog.

Liberalizing Element

From this brief picture of library courses, specifically limited to the courses offered at the College of Saint Francis, one can readily see that in general the liberalizing element is greater than the technical, and this is no doubt true of library courses offered elsewhere. The Library Department feels that the more liberal the library courses are, the better librarians the students will become. A liberal education is really an essential foundation for the study of library science, as librarians work with books in all fields of knowledge and with people of all ages and degrees of education.

However, for one who chooses librarianship as a profession, or for the teacher-librarian, the technical element included is important. For in a democracy such as ours, where the majority of students in liberal arts colleges want to be self-supporting later on, some professional preparation is necessary in the educational scheme. Library science courses in an undergraduate school, as is the College of Saint Francis, in addition to the preparation they give to prospective teacher-librarians, and the broadening influence they have on any student, afford students, who

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are undecided in regard to a future career, an opportunity to learn something about librarianship, and to learn whether or not they want to choose that profession. Hence, such courses also offer a method of getting the recruits so badly needed in the library field today.

The seventeen hours offered at the College of Saint Francis are open to juniors and seniors, enabling the students during their freshman and sophomore years to acquire the liberal background necessary for the study of library science. The courses meet the requirements of State and North Central Association for teacher-librarians, yet include the broader view of librarianship. Library science, because of its general nature and because of the great demand today for teacher-librarians and special librarians, makes an excellent minor for any major study in the college.

The courses aim: To stimulate in the student the desire to read good books; to aid the student in the appreciation and use of books and reference tools in any properly arranged library; to prepare the student to assume duties in a library, and to guide the reading of children and youth. Finally, they give basic training to the students who look towards librarianship as a profession.

They are limited to basic training, for students who look towards a top position in the library world are encouraged to continue the study and work towards a library degree.

Close study reveals that the courses are adapted to achieve the aims given, and that these aims in turn are consonant with the specific aims of the Division of Social Sciences and with the general aims of the College, as stated above—with the aims of the Division of Social Sciences because library work is essentially a social service, and proper social attitudes are brought out in the courses; consonant with the aims of the College because the courses prepare the student professionally for participation in society and also contribute to the development of the art of thinking. The required reading and close contact with books in many fields broadens the students' outlook on life, develops their intellectual powers and their personality, and helps them to formulate the habit of reading to carry into the future. Further, much of the reading is of a Catholic nature, and hence should contribute towards personal holiness, correct moral thinking and the formulation of a Catholic philosophy of life, the need of which is much discussed and so highly desired by our educators today.



MARIAN LITERATURE: 1942-1946

By BROTHER STANLEY G. MATHEWS, S.M.

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The following bibliography of Marian books published in the United States during the past five years shows that forty-four books on Our Lady have been produced during that period. Four of these books are research studies, six are juvenile works, five books of poetry, five on the rosary, three deal with the Seven Sorrows, four with Marian shrines; the remaining seventeen may be classified as dramas, meditations, sermons, devotional works, etc. The designation of a book as *Marian* is, to some extent, arbitrary, and it is possible that several works have been left out which others might include in such a list. Biographies with Marian backgrounds, for instance, have not been included (e.g.: *From a Morning Prayer, Her Glimmering Tapers, The Peacemaker.*)

Father Harold C. Gardiner, reviewing a recent Marian work in *America*, writes, "The whole book is eloquent testimony of how fascinatingly difficult it is to write adequately of Our Lord's Mother". While the compiler agrees that the same reflection could be made about many Marian books, the brief annotations which are included in this bibliography are meant to be essentially descriptive rather than critical, and in most cases no attempt has been made to evaluate the worth of individual works.

Finally, it may be noted that while some excellent Marian books for children have been written during the past five years, the teen-age group has been rather sadly neglected.

Blanton, Catherine. *The Three Miracles*. New York, John Day, 1946. 48p. \$2.

A story for children of a lazy Mexican boy, a stubborn donkey, and a crippled little boy who make the long journey to Guadalupe. Three miracles change all of them. Illustrated in color by Leo Politi.

Carroll, Sister Rose Alma, S.S.J. *Pen Pictures of Our Lady*. Philadelphia, Peter Reilly, 1943. 102p. \$0.90.

Short, simple, somewhat sentimental treatment of the life of the Blessed Virgin. One reviewer has called it a "minor masterpiece on the Blessed Virgin Mary".

Chavez, Fray Angelico, O.F.M. *Eleven Lady Lyrics*. Paterson, N. J., Saint Anthony Guild Press, 1945. 95p. \$1.25.

Poems on Our Lady and other religious topics in a variety of moods by a well-known Franciscan poet.

Cyril Robert, Brother, F.M.S. *Mary Immaculate: God's Mother and Mine*. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., St. Ann's Hermitage, 1946. 418p. \$4.

Collection of Marian poems, superior to the first compilation, including works of Blunt, Belloc, Chesterton, Poe, Kipling, Kilmer, Hopkins, Householder, Barrett, Bryant, Ryan, Tabb, Shelley, etc.

— — — *Our Lady's Praise in Poetry*. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., St. Ann's Hermitage, 1944. 275p. \$2.25.

Collection of Marian poems of uneven merit, mainly minor authors. Selections range from good to very poor.

Doherty, Eddie. *Splendor of Sorrow*. New York, Sheed & Ward, 1943. 79p. \$1.50.

Reflections on the seven sorrows of Mary as seen in the present day through the eyes of a blindman. Journalistic style.

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Dolan, Dominic, ed. *The Rosarian's Handbook of the Society of the Rosary Altar*. New York, Apostolate of the Rosary, 1942. 152p. \$1.50.

Handbook containing prayers, rituals, customs, rules, papal exhortations, etc. regarding the Rosary for members of the Society of the Rosary Altar.

Donahue, Charles, ed. *The Testament of Mary: the Gaelic version of the Dormitio Mariae*. New York, Fordham University Press, 1942. (Language Series, No. 1.) 70p. \$1.50.

Medieval Irish legend translated from the Gaelic with introduction and notes by an Assistant Professor of English at Fordham.

Dorcy, Sister Mary Jean, O.P. *Mary, My Mother*. New York, Sheed & Ward, 1944. 65p. \$1.00.

Life of Our Lady for small children. Illustrated by the author with silhouettes.

— — — *Our Lady's Feasts*. New York, Sheed & Ward, 1945. 101p. \$1.50.

Considerations on the feasts of Mary for teenage girls. Beautifully illustrated with full page silhouettes.

Eliot, Ethel Cook. *Roses for Mexico*. New York, Macmillan, 1946. 119p. \$1.75.

Well written story of Guadalupe, slightly fictionalized. By a convert to the Church.

Fages, P. H., O.P. *A Month of Roses*. Milwaukee, Bruce, 1944. 116p. \$1.75.

Thirty-one meditations on the Rosary for October. Translated from an older French work by Joseph E. L. Fyans.

Frost, Elizabeth H. *Mary and the Spinners*. New York, Coward-McCann, 1946. 191p. \$2.50.

Story of five companions of Our Lady in the Temple, based on apocryphal writings.

Fuerst, Anthony N. *This Rosary*. Milwaukee, Bruce, 1942. 146p. \$.75.

Nature, history, methods of recitation, indulgences. Simple presentation for the laity.

Gillet, Louis F., C.S.S.R. *Immaculate*. West Chester, Pa., Villa Maria, 1945. 225p.

Conference on the Litany of Our Lady for Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

Goenner, Sister Mary Ellen. *Mary-Verses of the Teutonic Knights*. Washington, Catholic University of America Press, 1943. (Studies in German, v. 19) 246p. paper \$2.50.

Hession, Edward I. *Mysteries of the Rosary*. St. Meinrad, Ind., Grail Press, 1945. 75p. \$1.

Poems on the lives of Jesus and Mary as suggested by the Mysteries of the Rosary.

Houslander, Caryll. *The Reed of God*. New York, Sheed & Ward, 1944. 117p. \$2.

Beautiful explanation of Mary's life, showing how the man-in-the-street can live a Christlike life.

Kane, John A. *The School of Mary*. Paterson, N. J., Saint Anthony Guild Press, 1942. 248p. \$2.

Popular devotional work on the mysteries and privileges of Mary's life and her place in the Divine Plan.

Kerr, Jean, and Kerr, Walter. Franz Werfel's "The Song of Bernadette." Chicago, Dramatic Publishing Co., 1944. 101p. paper \$.75.

A play in three acts dramatized from the novel. Lawler, William Raymond, ed. *The Rosary of Mary*. Paterson, N. J., Saint Anthony Guild Press, 1943. 220p. \$2.

Encyclical and apostolic letters of Leo XIII on the Rosary.

Lebon, Henri. *The Marianist Year*. St. Meinrad, Ind., The Grail, 1946. 233p. \$2.

Translated from the French by P. A. Resch. Especially for Marianists, the book contains meditations for all Marian feast days.

Little Office of Our Lady. Milwaukee, Bruce, 1944. 126p.

Special edition with handset type in several colors and illuminated letters. Collector's item.

Mary Clarice, Sister. *Mother of All*. Notre Dame, Ind., Ave Maria Press, 45p. \$2.

Adapted from a 14th century nativity miracle, *Miracles de Nostre Dame par personnages*. Printed in two colors.

McEniry, E. C. *St. Thomas Aquinas Explains Our Lady's Feasts*. Columbus, O., College Book Store, 1945. 51p. paper \$.1.

Translations of selection from St. Thomas on Our Lady's feasts.

McNarney, Mary Alice. *Forever Virgin*. St. Paul, Catechetical Guild, 1946. 94p. \$1.25.

Simple life of Mary for children.

Mercier, Louis J. A. *Our Lady of the Birds*. Paterson, N. J., Saint Anthony Guild Press, 1943. 68p. \$1.50.

Well-written story of Brother Stephen at work and at rest before a statue of Our Lady in a monastery garden. By a Professor of French at Harvard University.

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Miller, Michael J. *A God-Given Mother.* Chicago, Servite Press, 1943. 121p. \$1.50.

The seven sorrows of Mary explained by a well-known Servite Father.

Morris, Hilary. *Our Lady of Sorrows.* Westminster, Md., Newman Bookshop, 1946. 101p. \$1.75.

Another book by a Servite—meditations describing the suffering Mary as Queen of Martyrs. Includes the history and background of the devotion of the Seven Sorrows.

Norton, Richard F. *Visitations of Our Lady.* Dedham, Mass., The Author (420 High St.), 1946. 182p. \$2.

Recounts twenty-five earthly visits of Our Lady at Czestochowa, Knock, Guadalupe, Fatima, Lourdes, etc.

O'Neill, Josephine M. *Our Lady and the Aztec.* Paterson, N. J., Saint Anthony Guild Press, 1945. 72p. Illus. \$1.

Simple, colorful story of Our Lady of Guadalupe and Juan Diego for children. Illustrated by Fr. Justin McCarthy.

Prindeville, Carlton A. *Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal.* St. Louis, Herder, 1942. 127p. \$1.25.

Twenty-seven brief and appealing sermons for the weekly novena of the Miraculous Medal.

Rauscher, John J. *The Virgin of Nazareth, and Other Poems.* New York, Benziger, 1943. 175p. \$2.

Poems on the Blessed Virgin and other religious topics previously published in single volumes.

Ryan, Finbar, O.P., abp. *Our Lady of Fatima.* Westminster, Md., Newman Book Shop, 1944. 236p. \$1.25.

The message of Fatima by the Archbishop of Port of Spain. Previously published abroad.

Resch, Peter A., S.M. *Manual of the Servant of Mary.* St. Meinrad, Ind., The Grail, 1946. 113p. \$2.5.

Translation from the French of William Joseph Chaminade's *Sodality manual.*

Schroeder, Sister Mary Juliana. *Mary-verse in Meistersgesang.* Washington, D. C. Catholic University of America Press, 1942. (Studies in German, v. 16). 283p. \$3.

Historical and theological aspects of the Virgin Mary theme in German medieval literature.

Sharkey, Don. *After Bernadette.* Milwaukee, Bruce, 1945. 168p. \$2.

The story of modern Lourdes, relating the history of the town, the cures, and a detailed description of it. There is an interesting appendix on the literature of Lourdes.

Sheeben, Matthias, Joseph. *Mariology.* St. Louis, Herder, 1946. Vol. 1. \$2.50.

Translation from the Flemish by T.L.M.J. Geukers of a well-known dogmatic treatise. A scholarly work for the serious student of Mariology. It presumes technical theological background.

Sheen, Fulton John. *The Seven Words of Jesus and Mary.* New York, Kenedy, 1945. 127p. \$1.25.

Msgr. Sheen explains the parallel between the seven words of Christ and Our Lady in his most recently published Lenten talks.

Smith, Matthew. *Unspotted Mirror of God.* Denver, Register College of Journalism, 1943. \$2.

"A compilation of scriptural, patristic, and theological doctrine about the Blessed Virgin Mary."

Ward, Maisie. *Splendor of the Rosary.* New York, Sheed & Ward, 1945. 165p. \$2.50.

Meditations on the Rosary with pictures by Fra Angelico and prayers by Caryll Houselander. Excellent introductory chapters on the Rosary.

Williamson, Mother Mary Paula, R.C. *Our Lady Goes A-Maying.* Paterson, N. J., Saint Anthony Guild Press, 1944. 69p. \$1.

An appealing presentation of a South American legend of Our Lady for younger children.

Wilson, Evelyn Faye, ed. *The Stella Maris of John Garland.* Cambridge, Mass., Medieval Academy, 1946. (Publication No. 45) 224p. \$3.50

"Edited together with a study of certain collections of Mary legends made in Northern France in the 12th and 13th centuries."

Windeatt, Mary Fabyan. *Children of Fatima.* St. Meinrad, Ind., The Grail, 1944. 144p. \$2.

Story of the three children who received the message of Our Lady of Fatima. For young people.

LIBRARIAN-CHAPLAIN IN EUROPE¹

By REVEREND OLIVER L. KAPSNER, O.S.B.

St. John's Abbey, Collegeville, Minnesota

Two long years of duty as a chaplain of American troops in the European theatre afforded me an incidental opportunity to view first-hand some of the devastating effects of World War II upon libraries, books, and publishers in Europe. Famous libraries studding Europe before the war had stood as mute yet eloquent witnesses of the culture moulded there in the course of two thousand years. The extent of their ruin or survival is a question which profoundly concerns us all.

I shall attempt here to cover the broad field of European libraries and their fate, not in the chronological order of our experiences, but rather in the order of interest.

As most people presumably realize, the greatest devastation of the war was visited upon Germany. All of its major cities, except three, became the victims of bombing raids or of artillery shelling. The three exceptions are Heidelberg the beautiful, Bamberg of ancient Franconian fame, and Luebeck, the queen city of Hanseatic League.

In view of the wide-spread destruction heaped upon German cities one would naturally expect the damage done to its numerous national, city, university, monastic, and special libraries to have been equally extensive. That is only too true in regard to library buildings; not so, fortunately, in regard to library holdings. Contrary to the spirit evinced in some of the other designs they executed, as in the blasting of railway and highway bridges, the Nazis took timely precautionary measures to evacuate the contents of the more scholarly German libraries either to underground vaults in cities, to

subterranean shelters in the country, to castles in far-away Silesia or in the Alps, or occasionally to the secure protection offered by a salt mine.

When an Army group of which I was a member came to visit King Ludwig's Neuschwanstein castle at the foot of the Bavarian Alps, we were allowed to feast our eyes only on its dazzling romanesque exterior. The interior, according to the custodian, is full of boxes laden with books and art masterpieces transferred hither from German cities and elsewhere.

The first battered city in Germany which we saw was Aachen, a ghost city if ever I saw one. Still, the 200,000 volumes of its city library survive in toto, having been removed to safety long before the historic Normandy beach landing. The 90,000 volumes of the Cologne University library can also be brought back some time from safe storage. The several hundred thousand volumes in the Mainz city libraries suffered no losses.

Not all German cities were so fortunate with their library treasures as were these three. Of the 1,125,000 volumes in the famous Landesbibliothek of Wuerttemberg at Stuttgart, half had to be written off the record after a bombing raid one September night in 1944. This seems to be the heaviest proportional loss any individual German library sustained. Of the 2,500,000 volumes constituting the State Library of Bavaria in Munich, one third are lost, the rest had been distributed to various places.

In Heidelberg, which received never a bomb nor an artillery shot, though the retreating Nazi army blasted all five bridges across the Neckar, successfully delaying the American crossing by exactly half a day,

1. Expansion of address delivered at the 11th annual conference of the Minnesota-Dakota Unit, C.L.A., at the College of St. Benedict, St. Joseph, Minnesota, November 29, 1946.

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600,000 of the 1,200,000 volumes in the University library, rich in bibliophile treasures and historical documents, had been removed to safety, but a number were lost when the palace in which a portion had been stored burnt down.

The various libraries of Berlin endured varied fates. Many books had been lodged in underground shelters in the Berlin environment, with little suspicion that this neighborhood would ever become an actual battle-ground. Consequently, when the area was overrun by the Russian armies, some of the books were damaged. It seems that most of the 4,000,000 volumes of the Ratsbibliothek are not destroyed, but zone arrangements create obstacles towards collecting them.

Of the thirty German university libraries some are functioning normally, even to the extent of resuming the loan of books for home use, as at Heidelberg, Erlangen, Marburg, Tuebingen. Other university libraries, as those of Wuerzburg, Munich, Giessen, Bonn, and Frankfurt, have not as yet recovered their evacuated books.

The last post of my organization was at an airport serving Frankfurt-am-Main, headquarters of the American occupational forces. This afforded me an opportunity to revisit old haunts in once gay and prosperous Frankfurt.

On my visit to the same city with some friends in 1931, courteous guides were only too willing to take us to Goethe's home and conduct us through all nooks and corners of the large house, as delineated by Goethe himself in his autobiographical *Dichtung und Wahrheit*. This time it was difficult to find some half-cordial German inclined to steer us safely through the rubbed streets to the place on Grosser Hirschgraben where Goethe's house was, now a heap of ruins little better than chin high. The 60,000 volumes of the poet's library adjoining the home had been removed, and all but 10,000 have thus been saved. Plans are under way to have the house and library completely rebuilt for the 200th anniversary of Goethe's birth, in 1949.

The host of excellent second-hand bookshops which once lined the German city-

streets suffered heavy damage, both buildings and stock, due largely to their central location in the business district of cities, where bombs usually rained first and heaviest. Some shops are again operating in various cities, but display little of value or interest.

What little was being offered was selling for reasonable prices. Ordinary books were selling at 25% above publishers' prices, reference works for higher stakes. Rumors had it that the shrewd German book-dealer had much better things to offer, which he kept in the rear or out of reach, prudently waiting for better days. It can be realized without explanation that second-hand book-dealing will be an important and thriving business in Germany in years to come.

The world-famous bookdealing firm of Otto Harrassowitz in Leipzig, which, previous to the war, so ably served many American university and other major libraries in the matter of books, periodicals, and serials, is today a heap of shambles, resembling, according to a photograph, more a scene along the streets of Pompeii than the office and shops of Harrassowitz. The other internationally renowned Leipzig publishers fared no better. A Library of Congress Mission, with headquarters in Frankfurt, came upon the scene with the purpose of buying up European imprints from the war years and completing continuations as far as possible. It also contacted Harrassowitz, who had collected and saved not a little material for American libraries, a fraction of which could still be salvaged, though there was the added difficulty to be overcome of removing such collections out of the Russian zone.

Some people imagine that, because of the whipped-up martial spirit prevalent in Germany for fully ten years, the publishing business during that period must have been seriously neglected. That is hardly true. While publication of any literature not acceptable to Nazi philosophy was, of course, obstructed, other works, including scientific and technical material in the natural sciences and history, continued to be published down to the year of the invasion.

It is evident that a certain German librarian did not exaggerate when he told me that, during the Nazi ascendancy, scientific

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research was pursued more vigorously than ever before. Witness the recent *German Imprints*, 1940-1945, received in the Library of Congress and other Federal libraries. Though obviously very incomplete, it covers roughly 10,000 titles for those "lean" years. While publication of scientific serials was, of course, interrupted by the total collapse of Germany in 1945, the editorial materials in many instances are saved, giving assurance that the publication of such scholarly works as the *Monumenta Germaniae Historica* (Hannover), the *Deutsche Nationalbibliographie* (Leipzig), the *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke* (Leipzig), the *Deutscher Gesamtkatalog* (Berlin), etc., will be resumed whenever the Allied Government gives the nod.

Manpower, materials, especially paper shortages, and freedom from Nazi affiliations are the chief factors determining the date when individual serials will be able to resume publication. It seems quite certain that the publishing business in Germany will revive but slowly. Very few books had come on the market by late summer of 1946, and hardly any periodicals. Some entirely new magazines were making their appearance, promising to be rather of the mushroom kind than worthwhile periodicals. German newspapers of four, eight, twelve pages, appearing once or twice weekly, were being printed in all major cities of Germany. The print is not always good. The German name for printer's ink is Druckschwaerze (printing black), which some Germans now dub Druckgrae (printing grey).

As many American librarians know only too well, attempts to complete the war-issue files of German periodicals have not been too satisfactory due mainly to Allied Government restriction. Austrian publications, on the other hand, including scientific and technical journals and new publications, are obtainable. There is at present a sharp line of demarcation between the two countries. Under the Potsdam agreement Austria was to be recognized and rehabilitated, whereas Germany was to be watched and controlled. Newspapers and pamphlets made their appearance shortly after VE Day in Austria, books and periodicals a little later. An

Austrian paper, *Die Furche*, which arrives at my desk with weekly regularity, carries a column "Von Neuen Buechern" in every issue.

Some comments on monastic libraries and Catholic publishers in Germany should not be out of place in this account. Many monasteries and convents, in particular those conducting schools, had been confiscated by the Nazi government, because they found good use for the property. Quite often the buildings served as military hospitals. The libraries housed in such buildings were, however, as a rule not disturbed. Neither did monastic libraries on the whole suffer too seriously from the war, for the reason that monasteries and convents are commonly located in smaller cities or even in the country.

Religious establishments located in larger cities were not, of course, spared by the bombers. Archbishop Jaeger of Paderborn told me that the ten monasteries and convents of his medieval city were practically annihilated when the city was demolished by one brief but devastating air raid in the last weeks of the conflict.

At the Benedictine abbey of Muensterschwarzach, near Wuerzburg, the librarian, Dr. P. Rainer Kengel, O.S.B., was an old friend and acquaintance of mine from Roman days fifteen years ago. I went there to learn what had happened to his monastery, his library, and himself. The large and flourishing abbey had been dissolved by the Nazis in 1940. Compelled to depart on short notice, he had little time to dispose of the library contents. The bulk of books was left in the library proper, while boxes containing the more valuable items were hustled to friendly families here and there. Not long after he himself was pressed into military service and served almost four years at the Russian front. The monastery was returned to its rightful owners by the Americans a month after VE Day.

A few weeks later the librarian returned, discharged by the American army, into whose captivity his unit had successfully steered itself. He was happy to find the books on the library shelves as he had left them. Of the chests of books which he had

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hidden before expulsion some were recovered, but unfortunately he forgot where he had so hurriedly secreted others. At leisure again, he promptly set to work to construct a new catalog, a truly systematic one.

When I last saw my old friend, in July, 1946, he was progressing very well in his new venture. To aid him in his work he had the assistance of four full-time lay persons. The cataloging was being done along modern standards, much as in an up-to-date American library. A three-volume manual, *Handbuch der wissenschaftlichen Bibliothekskunde*, serves as the cataloging guide.

According to this librarian's estimate, it takes 45 minutes to catalog a book completely. He makes a Namenkatalog (author catalog and anonymous titles) arranged alphabetically on cards. Instead of a Real-katalog (subject catalog) he prides himself on a Systematischer Katalog (classified catalog) arranged in a Leitz-ordner (loose-leaf volumes). This preference for the classified catalog over a subject catalog is typical of the logical and scientific German mind. It is not universal practice in German libraries to make a Schlagwortkatalog (title catalog).

The Catholic press in Germany and Austria came to a complete standstill during the era of Nazi domination. From 1936 on, despite the grandiloquent promises made in the 1933 Concordat, more and more Catholic newspapers and magazines were being suppressed. Since 1937 the Bible could no longer be published by either Catholics or Protestants, because its publication consumed too much labor and material needed "for a higher purpose". By 1942 all of the one thousand Catholic magazines and newspapers in Germany and Austria had been suppressed. Very few new Catholic books had appeared for some years, and those were on definitely limited topics.

What is left of Catholic publishers in Germany today? Muenster and Paderborn, the home cities of Aschendorffsche Verlagsbuchhandlung and Buchhandlung Ferdinand Schoenigh respectively, are wiped out. The Friedrich Pustet Verlag in Regensburg survived without any material harm. From Pustet we could purchase breviaries, one set

per military chaplain, at \$14.00 per set, thanks to the devalued mark. (A year previously circumstances compelled me to buy a similar set of small breviaries from H. Desain in Malines, Belgium, for which I paid \$40.00.) Herder & Co. in Freiburg im Breisgau is severely damaged and not able to function. It was rumored that Herder had hired the fine St. Ottilien Mission Press near Munich to continue in business, but I have seen no confirmation of the rumor.

I was told several times, even directly by editors, that the Catholic periodicals interdicted by the Nazis have ample material in readiness for publication and are merely awaiting the go sign from the Allied Government. Lest this statement be misunderstood, I should add that it is not ill-will on the part of the Military Government which is retarding the rebirth of the Catholic press in Germany but mainly acute paper shortage. All told, the American Military Government has been very favorably inclined towards the Church from the very outset and places great confidence in traditional Christianity as the basis for the spiritual regeneration of Germany.

Other countries besides Germany suffered heavy losses in books and libraries, probably none on such an enormous scale as Poland, war holocaust from several directions. It is unofficially reported that of Poland's pre-war ten million library books, way over half simply no longer exist. The destruction of its library buildings assumes even larger proportions.

In Czechoslovakia there existed a somewhat unique library situation prior to the war. As the inhabitants were partly German, there were separate Czech and German public libraries in the country, particularly in the borderland joining Germany. After the Munich decision the Czech libraries were considerably reduced. Also, books by certain Czech writers were confiscated or burned, while other library valuables were transferred to Germany. The pendulum has now swung far in the opposite direction for today neither German libraries nor German people survive in the country.

Brave little Belgium, land of art and culture, once more became a veritable martyr

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in the struggle for world domination by powers many times its own size. Its libraries, like its cities, were caught three times in the conflict, in the 1940 invasion, in the 1944 liberation, and in the 1945 V-bombing.

During the days of the Belgian Bulge our unit was stationed at an air-port but sixteen miles from Louvain. The famous Louvain University library had become a victim of artillery shelling in May, 1940. Subsequent flames devoured the entire collection of 900,000 volumes, which included numerous valuable sets of scientific periodicals. Only the scarred walls and twisted steel remain standing. Inscriptions in the arcades on the ground level still bear the names of the generous American donors who helped restore the library twenty years ago, including the names of Catholic institutions, such as, University of Notre Dame, Fordham University, College of Saint Catherine, etc. The collection of manuscripts and incunabula had hurriedly been carried by staff members to concrete vaults in the basement, only to be carted away later by the invaders.

By contrast, the entire capital city of Brussels, with the Bibliothèque Nationale in its bosom, escaped harm. Liège, Tournai, Antwerp, and Bruges all have sadder stories to tell about their libraries.

Holland was little prepared for the quick thrust of the German armies, yet its more valuable libraries suffered comparatively little war damage. The precious libraries in the Hague, namely, the Royal Library and the library of the Peace Palace, are entirely preserved. The Rotterdam libraries were damaged severely in the early phase of the war, the library of the Catholic University in Nijmegen in the last phase. The latter was being restored through book donations from Catholic institutions in the United States.

Our forces passed through Steyl, Holland, mother house of the Society of the Divine Word, located on the Meuse River, three miles from Venlo, where a prolonged battle raged. Because situated directly in the path of heavy artillery fire, the monastic buildings suffered not a little damage, but the library was unscathed. A Cistercian

monastery, Tegelen, two miles farther up the river, was less fortunate; its library was severely damaged.

An Army leave-tour to Denmark in October, 1945, was most pleasant and refreshing. This little country thrived materially under Nazi rule. Except for one accidental bombing of a hospital on the outskirts of Copenhagen and small reprisal acts by the Germans, no war damage befell the country. Books were not looted and carried off by the occupying forces. Undesirable books were momentarily stifled, but the impressive Royal Library in Copenhagen is intact, as are also the other Danish libraries. To be able to enter the bustling bookshops in Copenhagen and take into one's hands brand new imprints was a genuine thrill for a booklover, after all the misery and poverty seen in Germany.

In France the library at Caen forms part of the rubble of the city since July, 1944, while the library at Tours had been demolished in June, 1940. The Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris not only stands intact, but seems to have successfully saved many valuable documents and books against purgation. What happened to the hundreds of books on German "culture" presented to the library by the invaders has to my knowledge not been disclosed.

As is well known, the English had not bothered much to take precautionary measures against the German blitz from the air, consequently they sacrificed, along with other treasures, many a library with contents. It is estimated that several dozen English libraries were totally destroyed, more of them seriously damaged, and still more slightly damaged. While whole city blocks had been wiped out in Birmingham by the German bombers, it was a real treat for us to be able to visit, in August, 1944, the undamaged Oratory and private study of Cardinal Newman in that city, where still stand on the shelves the very volumes of the Church Fathers whose contents afforded the "kindly light" that led him on.

A seven-day leave tour with the troops to Italy in March, 1946, enabled me to visit the Vatican Library once more, see its new

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THE DISINHERITED—DISABLED READERS

By BROTHER JAMES ALPHEUS, F.S.C.

Librarian, St. Patrick's Academy, Chicago, Illinois

Time was when the conventional librarian considered himself as a custodian of books and a guardian of the culture represented by those books. However, with development of social consciousness, the sphere of the librarian's scope of activities and interests increased and gradually all things binding life with books became his domain. The library itself surged into the forefront as an active alert organization conditioning its users not only to enjoy life through vicarious experiences, but also to profit by the lore of the printed page and its vocational message, until today the library stands as one of the foremost service agencies in the community and in the school.

It is in the nature of things that the library in spanning the gap between the world of today and the realm of the printed page should be concerned with all phases of life which concern the use of books. Of these, one of the most significant to the librarian is the problem of reading in all its aspects. Traditionally this field in its instructional concepts has been relegated to the school, with the library in an important but ancillary role. This is probably as it should be. It is the proper function of the school to teach reading, to test reading, and to some extent to initiate and supervise the reading program. However, the span of school control over readers is short, comparatively speaking, both in point of the school days and in the lifetime projecting after formal education has ceased. Then it is that the librarian comes into his own and becomes the guide and counsellor of the readers.

However, the reader as found in the library is not always the alert, willing individual aglow with the message of books

as brought to him through the medium of the library. Sometimes the library includes among its clientele another type of reader who falls into one of two classes, or perhaps into both. These are the disinterested reader and the retarded reader. Has the library a message for these D.P.'s—these "disinherited people"—cut off from the cultural and practical aspects of books?

The answer to this question lies to a great extent in the planning and personnel of each library. To say that the problem does not exist is to ignore a reality and cut off a direct channel of library service. To do nothing for disabled readers on the plea that they constitute a minority is to stifle a real need and leave fallow an area superabounding in great possibilities.

What Can Be Done?

Needless to say, it is practically impossible to prescribe an overall remedy that will apply with equal curative effects to the disinterested and retarded reader. Because the nature of these reading handicaps is varied, so must each individual case be diagnosed so that the proper remedy can be applied.

First there is to be considered the disinterested reader in relation to his loss and what can be done about his deprivation. Probably the most enduring value of the reading habit is the pleasure afforded by reading. This is enduring, for once begun it lasts through life. Not only will reading enlarge the scope of interests as wide as life itself—hobbies, travel, drama, music, arts—but more than that, reading fills life, making it more purposeful, fruitful and noble. This the librarian knows. However, to the disinterested, these values must be demonstrated conclusively. Therefore, the various tools

DISABLED READERS

of the library must be aimed at the disinterested reader (and this means the non-user) as well as the interested reader or patron of the library.

Thus the general atmosphere of the library must demonstrate this consciousness of the worth of books in life: its public relations program must emphasize it constantly. All the devices of the public and school library must be beamed at the disinterested as well as at the interested reader.

To reach the disinterested reader, the librarian can work from either a general or an individual plan. Considering what can be done in a general way, one plan, though time-worn, is still the most productive of results. This consists of attractive book-lists either for the bulletin board or for distribution. A wise sure knowledge of books in general and the book collection in particular is necessary for the librarian who would make book-lists. These lists need be no longer than five or six titles with brief one sentence annotations. They can be so deftly prepared and presented that they will entice the disinterested into the library and to books which will not satisfy but which will whet his appetite for more. Among the other devices to create interest are exhibits, posters, booktalks as well as the opportunities that ingenuity provide for the alert librarian.

In working with this type of individual the matter of book selection assumes important proportions if the disinterested reader is to acquire and develop the reading habit for his own sake. The book presented to him must be short and lively enough to hold his attention. In degree of difficulty it must be of the "easy" type as far as his age and apparent skill are concerned. Finally, it must stand on its own merits—fascinating enough so as to require no further sales talk.

The Retarded Reader

The disinterested reader usually requires only an awakening to the possibilities of the printways. Once this interest is captured, there is haste on his part to make up for precious time lost. On the other hand the case of the retarded reader abounds in pathos. For him the road is long and arduous. In addition to direction and stimulation, he needs kind considerateness coupled with ex-

pert instruction. In an America traditionally considered the land of opportunity, where literacy is so predominant, it is taken for granted that the skill of reading is possessed by all. To be pitied is the man or child who lacks this ability.

Today the recognition of the intimate relationship existing between reading ability and the learning process has led educators to make extensive studies of reading and reading habits. These studies have been beamed naturally at educators so that to the average librarian, busily pursuing the routine of daily duties, they present a bewildering complexity of scientific investigations couched in educational terminology.

The fact remains that in spite of advanced educational practices and the scientific studies made in the area of reading, there still remains the problem of the retarded reader—the individual who, because of some defect or deficiency, pauses at the threshold of books either through sheer inability to grasp their message or because able to accept it only with painstaking labor.

Practically every librarian has met these individuals for, anomalous as it may seem, retarded readers come to libraries. To them also the library should offer help. However, those with reading deficiencies must first be recognized before effective help can be given them, or to state it in another form, before the library can do its part to bring to them the books adapted to their limited abilities.

Although each person with a reading problem presents a specific case, the whole question of what causes a reading ability has led to many theories. At first sight some of these do not seem to have elements in common. However, more thorough examination indicates not a conflict of thought but rather a diversity of viewpoint in regard to the problem or even only a difference of terminology.

As an example of this, William S. Gray, one of the country's foremost reading experts, states the causal factors of reading disabilities as limited learning capacity, neurological defects, conflicting cerebral tendencies, poor perceptual habits, ill health, improper glandular functioning, poor vision or hearing, abnormal emotional reactions, inappropriate

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environmental influences, and in the case of some young people, the failure of the school to adjust instruction properly to the capacity and needs of its pupils.

On the other hand, Guy and Eva Bond place the disabilities under ten general headings: intelligence, meager background of experience, inadequate meaning backgrounds, incorrect placement in school, defective vision, auditory defects, speech defects, emotional and other personality disturbances, inappropriate teaching and inadequate motivation.

It is at once apparent that outside of physical handicaps, usually the difficulties of the retarded reader are those of personality. When they are identified as such, the librarian can assist materially in the adjustment and if through his efforts some degree of success is attained, then the library has again and in a totally unique way proved its worth by service.

Specifically, what can the librarian do to assist the retarded reader? The ideal answer to such a question would be an individual service in showing such a reader how to read with greater speed, accuracy and appreciation; to inspire the individual to read widely and independently with the facility he has developed.

In a practical sense, however, no matter how anxious the librarian is to help, pressure of other duties as a rule precludes individual coaching. Nevertheless, it is possible to help and to help in an effective way. A basic factor in any scheme of reading improvement is the correlation of interest and the desire of improvement. Once the librarian in his role of reader's guide displays an attitude of understanding and interest, the reader in time develops confidence. This is probably half the struggle.

A good deal of the remainder lies in the area of recreational reading. Here the librarian must first gauge the proper level of reading. Obviously, in addition to satisfying the interests of the reader, it is also necessary to suggest books that will be comprehended and yet offer a challenge to further participation in the materials of the library. It almost goes without saying that the librarian must know the holdings of the library as well

as the titles that appeal to limited reading abilities. In the case of youths with reading difficulties three recent contributions to the field deserve special mention. One of these is the list of Glenn M. Blair, *One Hundred Books Most Enjoyed by Retarded Readers in Senior High School*. The others are the latest booklists of the National Council of Teachers of English, *Your Reading* for junior high schools and *Books for You* for senior high schools. The titles are classified according to the nature of the reading materials, with each title accompanied by the appropriate number to indicate the grade level at which pupils generally will find pleasure in reading it.

Conclusion

If librarians are to continue to merit public approval and to fulfill their mission of serving the American public to capacity, then due consideration must be paid those two large classes of individuals for whom there is limited library service. In a sense disinterested and retarded readers are the disinherited in regard to books.

It is their misfortune that library opportunities are lost to them—that the world of adventure and the realm of practical knowledge are denied them through their failure to grasp the message of one of the great means of communication, namely, through books. Need they be disinherited? The answer to that question lies deeper than is at first apparent. If the American tradition has developed to the point where it is felt that every citizen has a right to education, then by extension it may be said that likewise all agencies of public service should aid in the attainment of that goal.

Librarians can help toward this realization. To a thorough knowledge of and familiarity with reading problems, they can add the willingness to be of service to these disinherited Americans. In a specific way this means not only familiarity with book holdings, but also an all-out effort to become acquainted first hand with those books specifically fitted to various interest and age groups so that they can fulfill to the utmost their role of reader's advisor. They must answer the challenge: What has the library for the disinherited?

JOURNALISTS IN THE GALLERY¹

By RICHARD REID

Editor, The Catholic News, New York City

We have the pleasure of being here this afternoon because many years ago Sister Mary Joseph of the Sisters of Loretto at the Foot of the Cross had the vision of the establishment of the Gallery of Living Catholic Authors and because, having the vision, she had the patience, the perseverance, the energy, the genius and, above all, the faith to transform her vision into reality.

The purpose of the Gallery is "the recognition of living Catholic writers, the leaders of thought both here and abroad; and secondly the creating or the building up of a Catholic reading public, an intelligent and enthusiastic Catholic laity who know the Catholic authors, read their books, talk about them, demand their books at public libraries, and consult the many guides and reviews in order to keep abreast of the output of Catholic literature".

There is no more conclusive evidence of the effective manner in which the objective of Sister Mary Joseph and her associates has been achieved than this distinguished gathering, graced by the presence of a Prince of the Church, His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman, who is himself one of the most cherished ornaments of the Gallery of Living Catholic Authors.

It is my privilege this afternoon to represent Catholic journalism, and in expressing the heartfelt felicitations of my fellow journalists, I wish also to voice our gratitude for the recognition the Gallery has given to the place journalism occupies in the world of letters.

It has been the practice in some literary circles here and abroad to consider journalism outside the pale of literature. One of

our most eminent Catholic authors is Father James M. Gillis, C.S.P. He is not only the author of notable books but one of our greatest American journalists. In an address recently at the Communion Breakfast of the Catholic Institute of the Press, he discussed the question of literature and journalism, and convincingly vindicated the judgment of the Gallery of Living Catholic Authors in considering them mutually inclusive.

"Out of our newspapers," Father Gillis told the journalists, "I sometimes get as much as from Dickens and Thackeray, and vastly more than from some novelists nearer our own time and place, whose names I omit for fear of appearing invidious. For that matter, Thackeray was a journalist, and so was Dickens, and so was G. K. Chesterton, and so was Belloc". And so were American luminaries like Hawthorne and Holmes and Lowell and Poe and Mark Twain and Peter Finley Dunne and Don Marquis.

One of the first great names in American Catholic literature is that of Bishop John England, whose historic apologetical works have appeared in three editions published over a period of three quarters of a century; Bishop England was the founder of the Catholic Press in the United States through the establishment of *The Miscellany* in Charleston, S.C., in 1821.

Father William Boyce, New England's first Catholic novelist, was connected with *The Pilot* of Boston, as were John Boyle O'Reilly and His Eminence Cardinal Spellman after him; so were James Jeffrey Roche and Katherine Conway. Father Abram Ryan, the beloved "Poet-Priest of the Confederacy", was the editor of *The Banner* of the South. Theodore Maynard's classic biography of Orestes Brownson recalls that it was in the field

1. Address delivered at the 15th anniversary celebration of the Gallery of Living Catholic Authors, Hotel Plaza, New York City, May 3, 1947.

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of journalism principally that the great controversialist made his literary reputation. Maurice Francis Egan started up the road to literary eminence as an associate of James McMaster on *The Freeman's Journal* in New York.

John Gilmary Shea, "the Father of American Church History", was editor of *The Catholic News* in New York when he died a half-century ago. Dr. George N. Shuster, himself a former Catholic journalist, emphasizes, in his "Catholic Spirit in Modern English Literature", the contributions of such men as T. A. Daly, Joel Chandler Harris and Joyce Kilmer. T. A. Daly did much of his best work while on the staff of *The Catholic Standard and Times* of Philadelphia; Joel Chandler Harris, a convert, was an editor of *The Constitution* of Atlanta, while Joyce Kilmer was a contemporary on *The New York Times* of journalists who are still active newspapermen here.

This literary tradition in American Catholic journalism never was stronger than today, as indicated by the number of men and women active now or formerly on our Catholic newspapers and magazines who have been honored by election to the Gallery of Living Catholic Authors. I shall not attempt to enumerate those from the current scene, and shall let the few I have mentioned suffice for previous generations. To do justice to the subject would require a thesis or a volume instead of the brief address I intend this to be.

I reiterate, therefore, the heartfelt felicitations of my fellow Catholic journalists to the Gallery of Living Catholic Authors which in the short period of a decade and a half has made such a magnificent contribution to the cause of American Catholic literature. May this be but the foundation of a future which will surpass Sister Mary Joseph's and her associates' most optimistic dreams. I again express the grateful appreciation of American Catholic journalists for the Gallery's recognition of the part which Catholic journalism has played in the literature of the nation.

And you will think most kindly of Catholic journalism if you will remember that

it was a Catholic newspaper, *The Pilot* of Boston, which gave His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman to the Secretariate of State, to the hierarchy, to the Archdiocese of New York, to the College of Cardinals, and to the world of Catholic literature.

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book stacks, and, above all, enjoy a pleasant chat with the congenial Vatican Library Prefect, Don Anselmo Albareda. Professors Vian and Matta, both graduates from the library school at Ann Arbor, showed me through the Vatican Library School pointing out along the route that *Catholic Subject Headings* was one of the reference tools used in the cataloging class. Here also I met Don Mauro Iguanez, the scholarly archivist from Montecassino, who assured me that the priceless collection of manuscripts and other literary valuables from the ancient monastery had been removed to safety into Vatican City before the monastery was bombed and destroyed, though the bulk of the library books are either ashes or buried in the ruins of the abbey.

Fellow librarians and Christians will understand that I could not compile this report except with mixed feelings. One does not wax enthusiastic in describing destruction, ruins, and rubble left in the wake of a devastating world war. To have been a witness to a long chain of evils and miseries, during combat days and in the aftermath, is indeed an experience, profitable too, but definitely not an exhilarating one.

For the rest, this report neither aims to give a complete picture of the fate of European libraries nor claims to be free of inaccuracies.² Many years will elapse before the scattered library treasures of Europe can be reassembled and the losses tabulated with accuracy and completeness.

2. This report is based on personal experiences, conversations, correspondence, and notices in German newspapers, in the Army Stars and Stripes, and in library magazines.

NEWS AND NOTES

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE

June 30 - July 3, 1947

Young Men's Institute Hall
Van Ness and Oak Streets
San Francisco

THEME:

BACK TO FUNDAMENTALS

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

Honorary Chairman: His Excellency, the Most Reverend John J. Mitty, D.D., Archbishop of San Francisco.

Chairmen: Sister M. Katherine, S.H.N., Holy Names College, Oakland; Brother V. Dennis, F.S.C., Sacred Heart College High School, San Francisco.

General Business: Brother Justin Loughran, S.M., St. Joseph's High School, Alameda.

Mass: Brother V. Dennis, F.S.C., Sacred Heart College High School, San Francisco; Rev. Leo T. Maher, Secretary to His Excellency, the Most Reverend Archbishop of San Francisco.

Publicity: Miss Aileen Campbell, *The Monitor*, San Francisco.

Lodging and Hospitality:

Hotels: Mr. Laurence J. Clarke, Public Library, San Francisco.

Priests: Rev. Leo T. Maher, Secretary to His Excellency, the Most Reverend Archbishop of San Francisco.

Brothers: Brother V. Dennis, F.S.C., Sacred Heart College High School, San Francisco.

Nuns: Sister Mary George, O.P., St. Rose Convent, San Francisco.

Tour: Brother V. Dennis, F.S.C., Sacred Heart College High School, San Francisco.

Luncheon: Brother Vincent Steele, S.M., St. James High School, San Francisco.

Membership and Registration: Mrs. Alma Meyer, Berkeley Book Guild, Berkeley.

MASS

The Twenty-First Annual Conference will open with the celebration of Mass at St. Mary's Cathedral, Van Ness Avenue and O'Farrell Street, Tuesday, July 1, 9:15 A.M.

GENERAL SESSIONS

First General Session, Tuesday, July 1, 2:30-5 P. M.

Presiding: Sister Mary Reparata, O.P., Vice-President, Catholic Library Association, Rosary College, River Forest, Illinois.

Secretary: Brother V. Dennis, F.S.C., Secretary, Northern California Catholic Library Association, Sacred Heart College High School, San Francisco.

Address of Welcome: Sister M. Katharine, S.H.N., Chairman, Northern California Catholic Library Association, College of the Holy Names, Oakland, California.

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Final Schedule for the San Francisco Conference

**All Meetings Will Be Held at the Young Men's Institute Hall
Unless Otherwise Noted**

Monday June 30	Tuesday July 1	Wednesday July 2	Thursday July 3
9:15 A.M.	Mass (St. Mary's Cathedral)		Executive Council Meeting
10:00 A.M.		Round Tables College Libraries Elementary School Libraries Library Service	
11:30 A.M.	Advisory Board Meeting ¹		
12 M.			Luncheon (Palace Hotel)
2:30 Executive P.M. Council Meeting	First General Session	Round Tables Cataloging and Classification High School Libraries Hospital Libraries	Second General Sessions (Includes Business Meeting)
7:00 Executive P.M. Council Dinner (Hotel Whitcomb)		Local Arrangements Committee Dinner (Hotel Whitcomb) ²	
8:00 P.M.	Seminary Libraries Round Table		

1. Open to all committee and round table chairmen, officers of Units, and the Executive Council.
2. Attended by Executive Council, officers of Northern California Catholic Library Association, and Committee on Arrangements.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Presidential Address: Brother A. Thomas, F.S.C., Director, Cardinal Hayes Library, Manhattan College, New York, N. Y.

Philosophy of Librarianship, Reverend Redmond A. Burke, C.S.V., Clerics of St. Viator, Chicago, Illinois.

Library Standards, Brother David Martin, C.S.C., Member of Executive Council, Catholic Library Association, University of Portland, Portland, Oregon.

Appointment of Resolutions Committee

Second General Session, Thursday, July 3 2:30-5 P. M.

Presiding: Brother A. Thomas, F.S.C., President, Catholic Library Association, Manhattan College, New York, N. Y.

Secretary: Sister M. Albertina, O.P., Secretary, Pacific Northwest Regional Conference, Holy Angels High School, Seattle, Washington.

Our Catholic Cultural Heritage, Reverend Irenaeus Herscher, O.F.M., Librarian, Friedsam Memorial Library, St. Bonaventure College, St. Bonaventure, N. Y.

Books As a Media of Conversion, Miss Elizabeth Fuselman, Paulist Circulating Library, San Francisco, California.

Inter-American Cultural Relations, Dr. Carlos E. Castaneda, Professor of History, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

Business Session: Reports of the Executive Council, Secretary-Treasurer, Editor of *The Catholic Periodical Index*, Resolutions Committee.

LUNCHEON

Thursday, July 3, 12 M., Rose Room, Palace Hotel, Market and New Montgomery Sts. Tariff: \$2.75 per person, including gratuity.

Presiding: Dr. William A. FitzGerald, Member, Executive Council, Catholic Library Association.

The Council of National Library Associations and the Future. Edward N. Waters, Chairman, Council of National Library Associations.

Books As a Means of Intercultural Education. Ellen O'Gorman Duffy, Director, *Religious Book List*.

The Philippines Look at Library Science. Dr. Gabriel A. Bernardo, Director of the Library, University of the Philippines.

ADVISORY BOARD

Tuesday, July 1, 11:15 A.M.-12:30 P.M.

Chairman: Sister Mary Reparata, O. P., Vice-President, Catholic Library Association, Rosary College, River Forest, Illinois.

Secretary: Mr. Laurence A. Leavey, Executive Secretary, Catholic Library Association, P.O. Box 25, New York 63, N. Y.

Report: of the Chairmen of Committees and Local Units.

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION

Wednesday, July 2, 2:30-4:30 P.M.

Chairman: Reverend Fintan R. Shoniker, O.S.B., Librarian, St. Vincent College Library, Latrobe, Pennsylvania.

Problems Met in Cataloging a Large Catholic Book Collection. Reverend Oliver Kapsner, O.S.B., St. John's University Library, Collegeville, Minnesota.

Cataloging for the High School Library. Miss Ellen D. Kistler, Head, Cataloging Department, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana.

Discussion.

Business Session.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Wednesday, July 2, 10 A.M.-12 M.

Acting Chairman: Sister M. Catherine Eileen, S.H.N., Librarian, Holy Name College, Spokane, Washington.

Secretary: Miss Elizabeth Anne Quigley, Librarian, Law Library, University of San Francisco, San Francisco, California.

Theme: Public Relations in a Catholic College Library.

Public Relations in a Catholic College Library and Staff Members. Miss Sarah Wallace, Administrative Assistant, Minneapolis Public Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD

Relations of the Library Staff with Faculty. Brother David Martin, C.S.C., Librarian, University of Portland, Portland, Oregon.

Relations of the Library Staff with Students and Other Clientele. Miss Roseana Murphy, Assistant Librarian, University of San Francisco, San Francisco, California.

The Public Relations Possible through College and Library Publications. Mr. David R. Watkins, Librarian, College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Discussion.

Business Session.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Wednesday, July 2, 10:00 A.M.-12 M.

Chairman: Reverend Andrew L. Bouwhuis, S.J. Librarian, Canisius College, Buffalo, New York.

Forum Discussion:

The Necessity of a Central Elementary School Library.

How To Teach the Proper Use of the Library in Grades 4-8.

The Influence of Complementary Reading on the Development of the Child's Mind.

Discussion.

Business Session.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Wednesday, July 2, 2:30-4:30 P.M.

Chairman: Reverend A. B. Lamond, O.S.A., Librarian, St. Thomas High School, Rockford, Illinois.

Secretary: Reverend Gervase Brinkman, O.F.M., Librarian, St. Joseph College, Westmont, Illinois.

Theme: Philosophy of Librarianship.

The Philosophy of Librarianship for the Catholic High School Librarian. Sister Mary Aquina, O.P., Librarian, Immaculata High School, Portland, Oregon.

A Coordinated Program of School Library Service for Catholic Schools. Sister Mary Tobias, O.P., Department of Library Science, River Forest, Illinois.

Discussion.

Business Session.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

Wednesday, July 2, 2:30-4:30 P.M.

Chairman: Dr. William A. FitzGerald, Librarian, St. Louis University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri.

Theme: Hospital Library Progress.

Professional Reading Made Easy for Internes. Sister Mary Joan, R.S.M., Head Librarian, St. Mary's Hospital, San Francisco, California.

Aims of the A.L.A. Division of Hospital Libraries. Miss Mildred Louise Methven, President, Hospital Libraries Division, American Library Association, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Objectives and Standards for Hospital Libraries: a Report. Dr. William A. FitzGerald.

Discussion.

Business Session.

LIBRARY SERVICE TO CATHOLIC READERS

Wednesday, July 2, 10:00 A.M.-12 M.

Chairman: Miss Lucy Murphy, Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, New York.

Secretary: Sister Mary Dominica, O.P., Librarian, Dominican High School, San Rafael, California.

Theme: A Chart for Library-Community Relations.

Catholics Do Read—Adventures in a Parish Library. Miss Katherine Whelan, Librarian, Santa Monica Public Library, Santa Monica, California.

At Ease in a Library. Mrs. Anne Murray Hough, Children's Librarian, Carnegie Free Library, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Cosmopolitan Library at Work. Miss Marion McCarthy, Librarian, Branch Department, Public Library, San Francisco, California.

Special Weeks in the Library. Miss Lorraine Fahs, Librarian, Public Library, San Francisco, California.

A Bi-Lingual Library in Action. Reverend Auguste-M. Morisset, O.M.I., Librarian, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada.

Discussion.

Business Session.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE

SEMINARY LIBRARIES

Tuesday, July 1, 8:00 P.M.

Chairman: Reverend Benjamin J. Stein, O.S.B., Librarian, St. John's University Library, Collegeville, Minnesota.

Secretary: Reverend John H. Harrington, Assistant Librarian, St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, Yonkers, New York.

Spiritual Reading Books for the Seminary. Reverend Fintan R. R. Soniker, O.S.B., Librarian, St. Vincent College Library, Latrobe, Pennsylvania.

Public Reading in Communities. Reverend Benjamin J. Stein, O.S.B.

A Projected Research Course for Seminary Students. Reverend John H. Harrington.

Discussion.

Business Session.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Monday, June 30, 2:30 P.M.

7:00 P.M. Dinner Meeting, Hotel Whitcomb.

Thursday, July 3, 9:15 A.M.

These are closed sessions in general. However, the Executive Council will be glad to arrange interviews with persons or groups who wish to discuss basic questions of policy or conduct of C.L.A. affairs. Appointments may be arranged through the Executive Secretary, Hotel Whitcomb, June 29-July 3.

TOURS

Two tours have been arranged for the delegates to the Conference.

The General City Tour (3 hours, 3 stops) to outstanding points of interest in San Francisco has been scheduled for Friday morning, July 4, 9:00 A.M.-12 M. Fee: \$2. per person.

The library tour has been scheduled for Thursday morning, July 3, 9:00 A.M. Fee: approximately \$1. per person.

If reservation has not been made in advance, apply at Registration Desk, YMI Hall.

CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS

Conference headquarters will be at the Hotel Whitcomb, Market and Eighth Streets. The President and the Executive Secretary will be available for conferences throughout the convention by appointment.

REGISTRATION DESK

The Registration and Membership Desk will be maintained at the Young Men's Institute Hall. Registration fee: \$1.50.

Advance reservations for the Luncheon Meeting and Tours may be secured here.

DOROTHY E. LYNN

On April 8, 1947, Dorothy E. Lynn the former Secretary-Treasurer of the Catholic Library Association received the habit of the Order of the Visitation of Holy Mary in their Monastery at 2002 Bancroft Parkway, Wilmington, Delaware. Her name in religion is Sister Mary Loyola. The Rev. James J. Kortendick, S.S., Head of the Department of Library Science at Catholic University, and Eugene P. Willging, Assistant Librarian at the same institution, were present as representatives of the Association.

Prior to her reception Sister Mary Loyola had been Secretary-Treasurer and Editor of the *Catholic Library World* in addition to duties as Assistant Librarian of the University of Scranton. For many years she had been an Associate Editor of *Best Sellers*; in 1940 she assisted in the compilation of a *Handbook of American Catholic Societies*.

Units

Brooklyn-Long Island Unit

Mr. James Katsores, assistant librarian of the Municipal Reference Library of the City of New York, addressed the members of the Brooklyn-Long Island Unit of the Catholic Library Association at their Spring meeting

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at the Academy of Saint Joseph, Brentwood, on Saturday, May 17, 1947. His subject was the services made available by the library to the municipal government and its officials, and, specifically, to educational institutions of the metropolitan area. Other speakers on the program of the meeting, at which Sister M. Natalena, C.S.J., Vice-Chairman of the unit, presided, were Reverend Mother Charles Edward, C.S.J., Mother Superior of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and Sister M. Angelica, C.S.J., Directress of the Academy.

Mr. Francis X. McDermott, Secretary-Treasurer of the unit, reported that an uncompleted survey made by the office of the Superintendent of Schools of the Diocese of Brooklyn revealed that of the 214 elementary schools in the system, forty have central libraries in operation. He also reported that the Institute for Parish Librarians held under his direction at the Don Bosco Free Catholic Library, Brooklyn, every other week for eight sessions, was attended by representatives of nine parish libraries. This institute was held because it was felt that much of the effectiveness of such libraries is lessened through lack of clearly defined objectives and efficient methods and procedures and through haphazard organization and inadequate staffs; and because it was thought that professional librarians could and should contribute to this work. The subjects treated were the objectives of the parish library and the area and level of its work; organization and administration; book selection; cataloging and classification. This last was in the form of a workshop.

Brother Cecilian Antony, F.S.C., Librarian of Bishop McDonnell Memorial High School, was elected a member of the Executive Council of the unit for a three-year term, replacing Sister Mary Jean, S.M., Librarian of Catherine McAuley Commercial High School, whose term had expired. Sister M. Lothaire, S.S.N.D., Librarian of St. Saviour High School, was appointed by Mr. Thomas V. Reiners, Chairman of the unit, as chairman of the Committee for Catholic Book Week, 1947.

At the conclusion of the meeting resolutions were passed congratulating Brother

Aurelian Thomas, F.S.C., Librarian of Manhattan College, on his election as President of the Catholic Library Association; thanking Sister Mary Jean, S.M. for her work as member of the Executive Council during the past year; and congratulating Miss Eileen Riols of the New York Public Library and Mr. Laurence A. Leavey, Executive Secretary of the Catholic Library Association, on their success in establishing a unit of the association for Catholic public librarians in the metropolitan area.

FRANCIS X. McDERMOTT

New York-New Jersey Unit

The New York-New Jersey Unit of the Catholic Library Association held its final meeting of the year at Holy Angels Academy, Fort Lee, N. J., on Saturday, May 10, at 2 o'clock. In the absence of Sister Mary Gerald, S.S.N.D., superior of Holy Angels, Sister Francis Therese, principal of the school, welcomed the guests. Reverend Henry Sarrowski said the opening prayer, and the Glee Club of Holy Angels Academy sang several selections. After the minutes of the February meeting had been read and approved, Reverend Louis A. Rongione, O.S.A., of the Augustinian Academy, Staten Island, Chairman of the Unit, introduced the guest speaker, Sister Maura, S.S.N.D., of the College of Notre Dame, Baltimore, author of the recent book of verse, *Initiate the Heart*, and contributor to several leading Catholic and secular magazines. Sister Maura's topic was "Form in Modern Poetry".

"The poet of today", Sister declared, "has the right to speak his own language in his own day." Yet in other days poetry was closer to the people than it is today. Responsibility for this state of affairs, Sister explained, rests partly with the poet and partly with the reader. Modern poets make difficulties for themselves; they are so private and personal in their expression that even lovers of poetry find themselves unable to share the vision of the poet. The reader, on his part, fails to realize that modern poetry will seem nearer to life if approached in

NEWS AND NOTES

terms of form, not outer form only, but that inner form which is the fruitful binding together of every image, idea and word.

The modern poet, Sister Maura continued, is bound by a double allegiance. He must be true to the world he lives in, without sacrificing the eternal verities. That these concepts are not contradictory, Sister Maura proved by quoting from several modern poets whose work exemplifies the mechanical and scientific twentieth century, the excitement of contemporary life, and the timelessness essential to any true expression of life. Sister Maura quoted, among others, A. N. Sullivan, Louis Ginsberg, Gerard Manly Hopkins, the Trappist poet Father Thomas Merton, the young convert Pulitzer Prize winner Robert Lowell, Father Donohue, and Paul Schapiro. We shall miss the message of modern poetry, Sister repeated, unless we seek in inner form the vision of the poet.

Covelle Newcomb, noted author of biographies for young people, was a guest at the meeting.

A business session followed, at which the following unit officers were elected: Vice-Chairman, Reverend Henry Sarnowski, S.C., Don Bosco College, Newton, N. J.; members of the Executive Council: for term expiring May 1950, Brother Adrian Norbert, F.M.S., St. Ann's Academy, N. Y.; for term expiring May 1949, Reverend Matthew Hoehn, O.S.B., St. Benedict's Preparatory School, Newark, N. J.; and for term expiring May 1948, Sister Miriam Dorothy, S.C., Blessed Sacrament High School, N. Y.

The meeting closed with refreshments in the dining room.

SISTER MARY AGNES, S.C.

Western New York Catholic Librarian's Conference

Probably for the first time in the 100-year history of the Catholic diocese of Buffalo, every ecclesiastical rank, except the Pope, was represented in person at one gathering—the tenth anniversary meeting of the Western New York Catholic Librarians' Conference, held at D'Youville College on Saturday,

May 10. A cardinal, a bishop, an auxiliary bishop, very reverend and right reverend monsignori, and priests, brothers, monks, and nuns of more than a half-dozen different orders were there. Among these were Eugene Cardinal Tisserant, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Oriental Churches; Most Reverend John F. O'Hara, C.S.C., Bishop of the Buffalo diocese; Most Reverend Joseph A. Burke, Auxiliary Bishop; Very Rev. Sylvester J. Holbel, Superintendent of Schools in the diocese; Very Rev. Thomas J. McMahon, of New York City; Rev. Augustine Arcibal, S.P.M., of Rome; Very Rev. Thomas Plassmann, O.F.M., President of St. Bonaventure College; Rev. Irenaeus Herscher, O.F.M., librarian at St. Bonaventure College, Allegany, N. Y.; Rev. Andrew L. Bouwhuis, S.J., librarian at Canisius College; Rt. Rev. Leo R. Smith; Rev. Bernard J. Magee, librarian at the Little Seminary of St. Joseph and the Little Flower, who delivered the invocation; Rev. Thomas Flanagan, librarian at Holy Angelis Collegiate Institute; Sr. St. Ruth, G.N.S.H., librarian at D'Youville College; Mr. Joseph B. Rounds, librarian at the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo; Miss Anna Clark Kennedy, Supervisor of School Libraries in the state of New York.

Bishop O'Hara introduced the principal speaker, Cardinal Tisserant, who was formerly librarian at the Vatican Library, Rome. His Eminence declared that Catholic librarians can contribute much to develop an international mind and further international peace. "Catholic librarians should be mindful of this, and give to their readers books describing all nations and all peoples. If we understand other peoples, we shall always want to live at peace with them."

Sr. St. Ruth read a history of the ten-year old organization, to which she gave the title "Ten Candles on a Cake". Our membership has increased from the original 24 to several hundred. Much of the credit for whatever success we have achieved, Sr. St. Ruth gives to Fr. Bouwhuis and his dynamic personality.

Miss Anna Clark Kennedy congratulated the Conference and thanked the organization for leadership in the school library field.

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Msgr. Holbel warned that "America today is fast becoming a nation of quoters". If we will teach the children to read well, they will become individualistic in their thinking, instead of depending on newspaper columnists and radio commentators.

Mr. Rounds said his library welcomes the opportunity to cooperate with Catholic educators. "It is my deep personal conviction that a public library must be non-sectarian, but it would fall far short of its obligations if it failed to serve special interests for such a large group as the Catholic community in Buffalo," he declared.

Fr. Bouwhuis stressed the need of intellectual power, which he said can best be developed through the services of libraries.

Miss Lucy Murphy, president, was the presiding officer, and the Rev. John L. McHugh was Master of Ceremonies.

Rare editions of books in French, on French history, art, and literature, and others on the Oriental rite in many Eastern languages, were on display.

American, Papal, and French flags combined with calla lilies, blue and yellow irises, white and red snapdragons and smilax, to provide beautiful decorations in the auditorium and in the tastefully furnished dining room, where refreshments were served to all. A decorated birthday cake, with ten candles, centered the buffet. Members of the College choir sang the "Ecce Sacerdoes Magnus", by Griesbacher, and later, carrying American and French flags, sang the "Marseillaise".

MILDRED M. DANHEISER

WORK CONFERENCE ON THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LIBRARY

From August 18 to August 28 there will be held a Work Conference on the Elementary School Library in the quarters of the Department of Library Science of Catholic University of America, directed by Dr. Roy J. Deferrari, Secretary General of the University. Associate Directors are Rev. James J. Kortendick, S.S., Head of the Department of Library Science, and Sister Mary Fides, S.S.N.D., Instructor in Library Sci-

ence. The Work Conference is designed to be a concentrated course for teacher librarians, covering Administration, Book Selection, Cataloging and Classification, Binding and the Care of Books, Poetry and Story Telling. Visits to several of the elementary school libraries in Washington have been arranged for those attending the Work Conference, and an afternoon will be spent at the Public Library, where members of the staff will explain the Library's services to schools and conduct a tour through the Children's Department. Those taking part in the Conference as lecturers and consultants are: Father Kortendick; Sister Mary Fides; Dr. Helen L. Butler, Associate Professor in Library Science at Marywood College, Scranton, Pennsylvania; Sister Joan Marie, S.B., B.S. in L.S., Seton High School, Baltimore, Maryland; Helen M. Clark, Director of the Division of Library Extension of the State Department of Education, Baltimore, Maryland; Salome Betts, Children's Department of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Maryland; Clara J. Kircher, School Libraries Division of the Newark Public Library, Newark, New Jersey; and Ferdinand Zach, J.U.D., Lecturer in Library Science, The Catholic University of America.

NEW MEMBERS

St. Nicholas School, St. Louis, Missouri
St. Mary's Priory, Victoria, B. C., Canada
Sister M. Jane, H.F.N., Torresdale, Penn.
Miss Ella T. S. Anderson, Rosemont, Penn.
Sister Marie Matthew, I.H.M., Detroit, Mich.
Good Samaritan Hospital, Dayton, Ohio
Mr. Everett O. Fontaine, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Mary Campbell, New York, N. Y.
Miss Mary Sheahan, New York, N. Y.
Miss Catherine Fay, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Wilfred Laurier Morin, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Alice Dunlap, Chicago, Ill.
Sister Mary Accursia, C.S.B., Scranton, Penn.
Miss Olga Peterson, Chicago, Ill.
Veritas Catholic Free Lending Library, Victoria, B. C., Canada
Miss Anna M. Sexton, Albany, N. Y.
Dr. S. Edward Flynn, Boston, Mass.
Sister Mary Edwards, Kansas City, Mo.
Blessed Sacrament School, Seattle, Wash.

BOOK NOTES

KLEIST, REV. JAMES A. S.J. (tr.) *The Epistles of St. Clement of Rome and St. Ignatius of Antioch.* (Ancient Christian Writers, ed. by Johannes Quasten and J. C. Plumpe.) Newman Bookshop. 162p. \$2.50.

CHRISTOPHER, REV. JOSEPH P. (tr.) *St. Augustine: The First Catechetical Instruction (De Catechizandis Rudibus).* Newman Bookshop. 171p. \$2.50. (Ancient Christian Writers)

These are the first two volumes of a projected series which is to present the riches of Christian tradition in English. The works at hand are well finished translations of accuracy. Each is preceded by a brief, but informative introduction which sets the scene and serves as a general commentary. The notes, which are grouped after the text, are scholarly and contain sufficient material for further serious study. The value of the work would be increased by an alphabetical bibliography which would gather together the many titles mentioned in the notes. The printing and the format are good but the binding may not stand the strain to which works of this nature are normally subjected.

The real worth of such a series is obvious, but the advisability of immediate purchase is open to serious question. Unfortunately Catholic patristic scholarship is seriously divided at this point and there is soon to appear a similar series, *Fathers of the Church*, ed. by Ludwig Schopp. The first volume, *Apostolic Fathers*, is still in the proofs and a proper evaluation would be impossible. However, the projected volume is to contain all the Apostolic Fathers, whereas the work under discussion does not. This point alone merits serious consideration since such radical difference in policy will be reflected in the number of volumes, the scope of the series, and eventually in the ultimate price. The translations are of equal merit and although the notes are much less full they are sufficient for the student who is not a specialist.

Although this duplication is to be regretted, it must be recognized. Since most libraries will not have need to purchase both series, nor will they have the funds for such luxury, it would be wise to delay purchase until such time as both may be accurately compared. On the basis of present evidence, the Schopp series appears to be the better purchase for most libraries.

GUYOT, REV. GILMORE H. C.M. *Scriptural References for the Baltimore Catechism.* Wagner. 155p. \$2.50

The Scriptural foundation for each question of the Baltimore Catechism, is given in the order of the catechism. The answer to the question is summarized in heavy face type and is followed by citations to pertinent passages in Sacred Scripture. The value of each reference is noted and arguments *a pari* and accommodative uses are explained. Although it might have been better to rank the references under each heading instead of simply listing them and leaving it for the reader to judge the relative importance of each. Some of the citations are inconclusive and some are misleading, but these are very few in number and do not detract from the general accuracy of the work. The format and printing are good and the binding should stand good usage.

It will be of value not only to catechists, but the index will render service to preachers and to students of apologetics. This will be a good purchase even though the library should possess a copy of the standard *Divine armory*. Although Fr. Vaughan has the advantage of reproducing the text, still the arrangement and explanations give particular value to the present work.

Rev. John H. Harrington.

MURPHY, REV. RICHARD T., O.P. (ed. and tr.) *Pere Lagrange and the Scriptures.* Bruce. 216p. \$3.75

When in 1933 the great Dominican biblical scholar and founder of the School of Biblical Studies in Jerusalem, Pere Marie Joseph Lagrange, celebrated the golden anniversary of his ordination, five eminent scripture scholars—Venard, Chanine, Bardy, Magnin and Guitton wrote essays in defense of some of the more controversial interpretations of Lagrange. This little volume contains these five essays plus a brief biography by Richard T. Murphy, O.P. As noted the purpose of these essays was to defend Pere Lagrange from the somewhat violent critics within the Church. Most will agree that this purpose has been achieved. It is to be hoped that many of our Catholic school teachers will be attracted to this study. It will be a great adventure for them to learn to know Pere Lagrange. It will be a yet greater adventure to learn from him to pursue truth fearlessly.

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THE LAST OF THE SPRING BOOKS

THE VISION SPLENDID by Neville Watts (\$2.00) is the result of 30 years of teaching students to love poetry. It can be done, says the author, and proceeds to show us very persuasively, how he does it.

PARADOX IN CHESTERTON by Hugh Kenner (\$1.75) defines the different kinds of paradox, shows how inevitable and wholly right was Chesterton's use of it, and why it is yet a stumbling block to many of his readers.

A HISTORY OF THE CHURCH volume III by Philip Hughes (\$4.00) takes up the story of the Church from 1270 to 1517 (Aquinas to Luther) covering the period more fully than it has been done before in English. These, says Father Hughes, are the crucial years of Church history: everything that has happened since has been the result of what happened, or failed to happen, then.

A SKETCH OF MEDIAEVAL PHILOSOPHY by D. J. B. Hawkins (\$2.00) will be a boon to students beginning to struggle with scholastic philosophy, a subject which is a good deal less bewildering if you have a notion of what the world was like in which all these things were so painstakingly thought out, and of the men who did the thinking.

WHAT AILS MANKIND? by Gustave Thibon (\$1.75) was announced in our Spring catalog as **Diagnosis**, a title which, on second thoughts seemed too misleading. The book is a diagnosis, but of the ills of the world, and contains also valuable suggestions about their cure.

BOCCACCIO by Francis MacManus (June, \$3.50), the second volume in the new series **GREAT WRITERS OF THE WORLD**, (the first is Alfred Noyes' **Horace**) brings us to the end of our Spring publishing, with just about time to catch our breath before we start on the Fall books.

Of all the Spring books Msgr. Ronald Knox's translation of **THE PSALMS** (\$2.00) is selling best, but it hasn't yet touched three of our Fall books—**THEOLOGY AND SANITY** by F. J. Sheed (\$3.00), **THE NEW TESTAMENT ILLUSTRATED** (\$5.00) and **A TESTIMONIAL TO GRACE** by Avery Dulles (\$1.50).

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BOOK NOTES

GHEON, HENRI. *St. Martin of Tours.*
Sheed & Ward. 180p. \$2

Henri Gheon's reputation for writing interesting and vigorous biographies of the saints is enhanced by this life of Martin of Tours. For us today, the life of the great French bishop of the fourth century, really the founder of the Church in France, is of great significance. As our civilization seems to be falling down about us we can take heart from a saint of 1600 years ago who worked so zealously through the blackness of the Dark Ages was engulfing his times. Of course a spiritual giant like this saint lived a life packed with the unusual and even after death the unusual pursued him. Gheon interestingly relates how the monks and the people of Tours and the monks and the people of Poitiers contested for his body. How they posted guards to prevent each other from taking the body away. And then how the men of Poitiers slept one night while watching and the men of Tours took the body to their city. The old legendary Martin must have put the men of Poitiers to sleep. Even in death the saints are robust.

SAVAGE, COURtenay. *Wayfarers' Friend.* Bruce. 121p. \$2

In these days when so many of the Faith, as well as countless others, entrust their lives and their vehicles to the watchful care of St. Christopher, the Christ bearer, a life of this saint of the patron of travelers will attract many readers. Fortunately, Courtenay Savage will not disappoint the legion of grateful supplicants. From the ancient legends, for scarcely any historical records of the saint survive, the author has woven a most interesting yet restrained biography. He has revived for us the legends of his birth, his resolution to serve the greatest prince on earth, his service with the Devil, then his enlistment under the yet greater Prince, his work at the ford, the night he carried Christ across the river and finally the last days of his life when during the persecution of Decius he brought courage to the Christians of the ancient city of Myra. The last portion of the book is devoted by the author to the history of the devotion to St. Christopher. It will be of interest to many to learn that the church in which King Clovis of France was buried was one dedicated to this saint; that a special office in honor of the saint was contained in a Spanish breviary issued about 638 and, finally, his life was translated into English and printed by the first great English printer Caxton in 1483.

DORCY, SISTER MARY JEAN, O.P.
Truth Was Their Star. Bruce. 124p. \$2.25

These are the first two of a series of three books which aim to acquaint twentieth-century boys and girls with the lives and acts of Dominican saints who have been the glory of the Church since the great Saint Dominic finished his earthly labors over seven hundred years ago in 1221.

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at your bookstore or from
The Newman Bookshop
Catholic Publishers and Booksellers
Westminster, Maryland

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The first of these books, "Hunters of Souls" contains the biographies of Saints Dominic, Peter of Verona, Hyacinth of Pland, Raymond of Pennafort, Margaret of Hungary as well as these who have been declared Blessed: Zedislava of Bohemia, James of Voragine, Albert of Bergamo, Catherine of Raccogni and Sadoc. "Truth was Their Star" tells of Saints Albert the Great, Thomas Aquinas, Agnes of Montepulciano, Vincent Ferrer, Antoninus of Florence, Catherine of Siena and Louis Bertrand. The Blessed selected for this volume are Imelda, Joanna of Portugal and John Masias.

Gift searching elders will find either of these books an excellent gift for some hero hungry youngster. These hero tales will please the boys and girls. Sister Mary Jean, who has published two books on silhouette-cutting, has enriched these two books with an excellent offering of silhouettes.

SLONIMSKY, NICHOLAS. *The Road to Music.* Dodd, Mead. 178p. \$2.75

The author here compiles and expands several articles he originally wrote for the children's page of the *Christian Science Monitor*. The effect between boards, however, is decidedly one beyond most juveniles, and would seem rewarding only to serious lovers of music, and to students. Thirty-two chapters range from scales through harmony, counterpoint, instruments, the forms of compositions, composers and modern music. For those with an interest in the technical side of music, and preferably a knowledge of the rudiments, the book can be an invaluable aid to a more thorough understanding of music.

John Brubaker.

FLOHERTY, JOHN J. *Men Against Crime.* Lippincott. 255p. \$2.50

John Floherty, who is the successful author of some twenty factual books for youngsters, in "Men Against Crime" has written the inside story of the Treasury Department Secret Service. It is the story of the crime hunts begun in 1789, when the Department under Alexander Hamilton organized a worthwhile Customs Service to prevent smuggling, and brought down to our own

times. It is interesting to note that in 1945 these Treasury agents arrested twenty-five thousand persons for crimes against our national pocketbook and that through fines, seizures and forfeitures this Service poured into our national treasury some \$135,000,000. The author points out that the Secret Service is that branch of the Treasury Department which exists to protect us from the fraudulent money of the counterfeiter as well as to prevent smugglers from ignoring the tariffs, or the moonshiners from endeavoring to operate without paying the national excise taxes or the dope runner from plying his nefarious trade. Mr. Floherty has told his story with imagination and interest. If his young readers do not all promise themselves to be Secret Service men when they grow up, at least they will have gained an excellent grasp on the history and the functions of this old and tradition-rich service of the federal government.

BROWN, ROSE J. *Land and People of Brazil.* Lippincott. 120p. \$2.25

This book, one of the "Portraits of the Nations Series", is a short history of Brazil, a description of the land, and finally an account of the Brazilian people. As one should expect in a book about Brazil, we have the interesting stories of Brazilian rubber, the beginnings and the development of the gigantic coffee industry and the exciting tale

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of the country's gold and diamond mines. Forty-five photographs supplement the text.

American travel books seem to tend toward either of two extremes; earlier writers usually regarded all non-Anglo-Saxons as of the "lesser breeds". Present day writers, all too frequently, spoil their travel books with their immature gushings. Mrs. Brown is felicitous in avoidance of these extremes. Her treatment of Catholicism is in good taste. Unfortunately, she has "Fascism in all the air of Latin America" without telling us whether this is Brown or Red Fascism.

J. M. B.

CAMPBELL, CAMILLA, and MCKINNEY,
ENA. *Star Mountain*. Whittlesey. 82p.
\$2.50

This is a collection of legends and stories, both pagan and Christian, of old Mexico, written in an engaging style for children. The title of the book comes from the story of Mt. Orizaba, or, as it is called in English, Star Mountain. Different readers will select their own best stories of this book but it is a safe prediction that "Our Lady of Guadalupe", "City of the Angels" and "El Nino de la Panelita" will be among the favorites.

The story of Our Lady of Guadalupe is of the well-known apparition of Our Lady to the Indian Juan Diego one Saturday morning in 1531 and the subsequent "sign", his miraculously

painted mantle. And as should be, it is told with warmth, understanding and reverence.

The legend, "City of the Angels", tells how Our Lady, during the night, helped build the magnificent cathedral of that city. So the workmen who had seen her working at night claimed; and after all "weren't the towers rising faster than mere men could build them?"

"El Ninode la Panelita" is the Mexican form of that ancient Christian legend of the Christ Child statue coming to life and playing with one of the humbler of men. It is still a street tale and here it is told masterfully. Ena McKinney's illustrations are excellent.

NEW PAMPHLETS

CRONIN, REV. JOHN F., S.S. *Communism, a world menace*. National Catholic Welfare Conference, 1947, 31p. 10c

"Communism . . . as a system of power politics." With bibliography and study club outline.

DOLAN, REV. ALBERT H., O.Carm. Matt Talbot, alcoholic. The story of a slave to alcohol who became a comrade of Christ's. Carmelite, 1947. 47p. Cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50c

Biographical sketch of the Irish laborer who died in 1925 and who may be beatified soon.

CALLUS, REV. DANIEL A., O.P. The condemnation of St. Thomas at Oxford. Newman Bookshop, 1946. 38p. 40c

A discussion of the controversy centering on the unity of form thesis, condemned by Abp. Pecham of Canterbury in 1286.—Aquinus Society of London. Paper No. 5.

McMANUS, REV. WILLIAM E., and VINCENT C. ALDRED. A review of *The state and sectarian education*. National Catholic Educational Assn., 1946. 24p.

A commentary on the February, 1946 issue of the *Research Bulletin* of the National Education Assn., which advocates a policy of separation between church and state in education.

McNICHOLAS, MOST REV. JOHN T., O.P., abp. of Cincinnati. Federal aid for American education. National Catholic Educational Association, 1946. 12p.

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A DIRECTORY of Catholic colleges and
universities for men and women in the
United States. St. Anthony Guild, 1947.
18p. 15c

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JOURNAL OF RELIGIOUS INSTRU-
CTION: v. 3, no. 3.

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